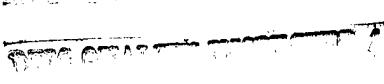


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PREFACE

This bibliography is culled from a variety of unclassified periodicals, scholarly journals, and books received during the previous month. Some sources, dependent on surface mails and convoluted routing, are dated slightly. Their entry herein is contingent solely on date of receipt. The array of political, military, strategic, and other materials cited is derived from general, regional, and some national publications published yearly, quarterly, monthly, weekly, or erratically. Hence, sources differ from month to month. The intent of the bibliographers is to provide a good sampling of regional-related sources to aid the researcher in maintaining awareness of developments. No presumption of comprehensiveness is made.

Analysts contributing to this bibliography are Eunice Charles, Nancy Drexler, Kenneth Liberstein, Moses Pinkston, and Rachel Warner. Word processing support was provided by Cheryl D. Walker.

*Africa General

Albright, David E. "New Trends in Soviet Policy Toward Africa." CSIS Africa Notes, April 1984, pp. 1-8.

The author contends that Soviet behavior toward Africa has changed markedly from what it was in the last half of the 1970s when Soviet efforts were concentrated in "Socialist-oriented" states and parties. But since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the emphasis has slowly shifted from attention to ideological affinities toward a more practical policy of advancing Soviet interests in Africa. The author outlines several new trends which support this policy shift.

Albright, David E. The USSR and Sub-Saharan Africa in the 1980s. Washington, DC: Georgetown University and Praeger, 1983.

A comprehensive and thoughtful overview of Soviet objectives in Sub-Saharan Africa. Includes chapters on the Soviet record in the 1970s, Soviet purposes in the 1980s, key targets, constraints on Soviet activities, and the outlook for the future.

Armed Forces of Nigeria, Ghana and Kenya, Part 2. Armed Forces (South Africa), May 1984, pp. 12-17.

This last part of a two-part article discusses the origin and development of the armed forces of Kenya and Ghana. It gives a detailed picture of the problems of various government leaders in determining resource allocation relative to the development of particular branches of the armed services in each country.

Countering the Official View over the Ether. Africa Now, August 1984, pp. 31,35.

The introduction of cheap transistor radios into Africa has made broadcasting an important instrument of propaganda. This article's value lies in its listing (with frequencies) and description of clandestine and unofficial radio stations in Africa. It observes that most antigovernment radio is unofficial since it broadcasts from outside the targeted state, generally using the transmitters of another country (e.g., Radio Bardai transmitting from Libya into Chad). One of the few truly clandestine radio stations is the Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea which operates in Eritrea using its own facilities.

Gutteridge, William. "Military Developments in Africa." In Defence Yearbook 1984. London: Brassey's Defence Publishers, 1984, pp. 105-22.

African states have changed their attitude toward national security due to the failure over the last 20 years to create an African High Command. Instead, there has been a shift towards bilateral and regional rather than

continental security arrangements. Discussed are the cases of a number of countries which have built up their armed forces to deal with a specific threat. These include Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and South Africa.

Mulira, James. "Soviet Policy in Africa: From Lenin to Andropov: An Afrocentric Interpretation." Geneva-Africa, vol. 21, no. 2 (1983), pp. 69-87.

An analysis of Soviet policy in Africa from the African point of view. Concludes that there are common interests between Czarist Russia and the Soviet Union which manifest themselves in the Horn, and that Soviet activities since Lenin's time have been primarily motivated by pragmatism, at times to the detriment of Africa's interests.

North Korea in Africa. Africa Now, August 1984, pp. 28-30.

North Korea's current military involvement in Africa is outlined. At present it has military advisers in 11 African countries, and during the past decade 4,000 Africans have received military training in North Korea. North Korean military assistance programs in Zimbabwe, Uganda, Seychelles, Madagascar, Mozambique, and Libya are briefly described. Motives for involvement in Africa appear to be based on ideology, a desire to sell arms, and competition with South Korea.

Remnek, Richard B. "Soviet Military Interests in Africa." Orbis, Spring 1984, pp. 123-43.

The focus of US policy concerns over the nature of Soviet policy in Africa is unclear because of uncertainty about potential Soviet behavior in the event of a major war. The author identifies specific Soviet strategic military interests in and around Africa and their impact on Soviet policy, assuming that a major war would be fought by conventional means and over a protracted period of time. Concludes that the Soviets do not pose a major military threat to the West in Africa.

Singh, T. "It Is Time for France to Get Out of Africa." The African Communist, Spring 1984, pp. 67-76.

A history of the civil war in Chad and France's military role. The author concludes that nothing short of an immediate French withdrawal can facilitate a solution to the present conflict.

Cape Verde

Rondos, Alex. "Cape Verde: From Way Station to Diplomatic Crossroads." CSIS Africa Notes, June 1984, pp. 1-4.

Describes the efforts of Cape Verdean diplomats to help achieve detente in southern Africa. Cape Verde's history has given it a unique perspective on southern Africa and allowed it to play a significant role in negotiations. It shares a common colonial heritage with Angola and Mozambique, but it also has contacts with South Africa because it allows South African aircraft to land at its airports despite a boycott by other African countries. Cape Verde has a unique connection to the United States through the 300,000 people of Verdean descent living in the United States. These links help explain the country's role in southern African diplomacy.

Chad

Lanne, Bernard. "Les Causes profondes de la crise tchadienne (The Underlying Causes of the Chadian Crisis)." L'Afrique et l'Asie Modernes, Spring 1984, pp. 3-14.

Discusses the causes of the 1965 northern rebellion which is described as the basic crisis in Chad since it continues to the present in one form or another. Lanne's major contribution to understanding this rebellion is his analysis of the colonial period. The French favored the north in the early period, since its social and political institutions were more familiar to them than those of the south. However, Western education, cotton cultivation, and the spread of Christianity combined to favor the south over the north as the colonial era progressed. With independence, Chad's Government was in predominantly southern hands, and the north was increasingly excluded from power. Lanne sees the psychological factor as the most important one in the north's rebellion: convinced that their Islamic, Arabic culture was superior, northerners refused to accept southern rule. Frustrations grew until they broke out openly in 1965. The article contains useful bibliographic information.

Comoros

de Barrin, Jacques. "Rester Francais Pour Rester Libres (Stay French to Stay Free)?" Le Monde, 8 May 1984, p. 7.

A lengthy article on the future status of Mayotte which is now under French administration. Discusses the problems involved in returning the island to Comoran rule and includes an interview with President Abdallah.

Ghana

"Thumbs Up For Ghana." South, July 1984, pp. 24-25.

In this personal interview, Jerry Rawlings discusses his objectives in taking over power in Ghana for the second time. He points out the societal and economic problems Ghana experienced before the 1979 takeover and during the interim reign of the Hilla Limann administration which led to the second takeover in 1981. He also assesses the role and function of participatory democracy for the average Ghanaian citizen.

Mauritius

Latham-Koenig, Alfred. "Mauritius: Political Volte-face in the 'Star of the Indian Ocean'." The Round Table, no. 290 (1984), pp. 166-73.

A study of the Marxist-inclined Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), its rise in the second half of the 1970s, its overwhelming victory in 1982 and its setback in 1983. The MMM's electoral success was due to its promise to reverse the declining economy, but Mauritius' worsening economic conditions since the elections have played a large role in the MMM's growing unpopularity. The present government headed by Aneerood Jugnauth relies heavily upon IMF aid and is taking measures to revitalize the sugar industry, the backbone of the country's economy.

Mozambique

Kalter, Joanmarie. "The Economics of Desperation." Africa Report, May/June 1984, pp. 19-24.

Mozambique's economic collapse has caused its President, Samora Machel, to strike a deal with South Africa so that at least the people can eat. The author examines the causes of the country's problems and the costs of the Nkomati Accord vis-a-vis South Africa.

Nigeria

Diamond, Larry. "Nigeria in Search of Democracy." Foreign Affairs, Spring 1984, pp. 905-27.

An analysis of causes of the 31 December 1983 coup which brought the military back into power. Discusses the kinds of steps necessary to provide structural supports for the country's future stability. The author maintains that the Buhari government is motivated by national salvation rather than personal gain and is sensitive to what is at stake.

Hickey, Raymond. "The 1982 Maitatsine Uprisings in Nigeria: A Note." African Affairs, vol. 83, no. 331 (April 1984), pp. 251-56.

The underlying causes of this fundamentalist Islamic movement are explored in this article which argues that a split has existed between northern Muslims since Nigeria's independence, with the extremists rejecting the secular state and willing to use force to establish an Islamic state. The 1980 Kano uprisings, in which over 500 were killed, demonstrated the strength the Maitatsine movement had among the urban Muslim poor and the dissatisfaction of this group. The 1982 riots had even more disturbing implications for Nigeria, for they showed that the movement had not declined after the death of its founder, Maitatsine (in 1980), that fundamentalist Islam was a serious problem in the north, and that acceptance of the country's religious pluralism was not as deep-rooted as generally thought.

Senegal

Odou, Rene. "La monte de l'intégrisme musulman au Sénégal (The Rise of Muslim Fundamentalism in Senegal)." Europe-Outremer, March 1984, pp. 14-16.

This article, which originally appeared in the Senegalese Catholic weekly, Afrique Nouvelle, expresses great concern over the increasing influence of fundamentalist Islam in Senegal. The author's fears appear exaggerated at times, but the phenomenon he describes is a real one. The overt signs are evident--increased mosque attendance, all-night religious ceremonies, and a new devotion among the young. Fundamentalists, who call for the establishment of an Islamic state, blame Senegal's social and economic problems on the secular and Westernized values of the existing government. Increasing poverty and the widening gap between the few rich and most of the population heighten the appeal of this message. Although Senegal's leadership is aware of the fundamentalist danger, the author wonders if extremism can be avoided.

Zecchini, Laurent. "Le Sénégal, bourse plate... (Senegal, the Empty Purse...)." Le Monde, 26 July 1984, pp. 1-8; 27 July 1984, p. 6; 28 July 1984, p. 8.

The focus of this series is Senegal's economic decline which has produced a crisis of confidence in the country and strengthened the appeal of fundamentalist Islam as well. The economic crisis is caused by recurring drought but also by debts accrued during a decade of excessive spending. The government's solution has been to impose an IMF-recommended austerity program, but authorities are concerned that any further increase in the price of foodstuffs (presently subsidized) will lead to social unrest and food riots. Neither the governing party nor the opposition has a solution to the country's problems and disillusionment, especially among the young, is seen in the "renewal" of Islam. The government's concern with fundamentalism and its need for popular support have led it to increase its dependence on the country's powerful traditional Muslim leaders. Senegal's economic decline is proof for Zecchini that it is no longer a model for any type of development, but he concludes that when the drought breaks, social as well as economic problems will be alleviated.

South Africa

John, P.N. "The Cape Corps: Proud Defenders of RSA." Paratus, June 1984, pp. 6-10, 18.

Discusses the formation and utilization of the Colored detachment of the South African Defense Force. Describes the role the Cape Corps plays within the SADF and the training it receives.

Phekoko, Motsoko. Apartheid: The Story of a Dispossessed People. London: Marram Books, 1984. Reviewed by Clare Thomas in West Africa, 30 July 1984, p. 1536.

The author traces the political struggles within South Africa from the early black political organizations and the beginning of the African National Congress to the Sharpeville Massacre and the contemporary struggle of the armed wing of the ANC. The author, who has served prison terms in South Africa and Rhodesia, writes with an immediacy and urgency from a southern African point of view.

South Africa's Shop Window: Armscor at Chile's Defence Exhibition. Armed Forces, May 1984, pp. 18-20.

This short article describes South African-manufactured and -developed military equipment which was on display at Chile's Defence Exhibition, entitled "FIDA '84." The article contains pictures of various equipment such as a back pack radio, the Kuri missile, and the 20mm automatic cannon, all produced by Armscor.

Southern Africa

Osei-Hwedie, B.Z. "The Front Line States: Cooperation for the Liberation of Southern Africa." Journal of African Studies, Winter 1983/84, pp. 145-56.

A discussion of the goals, achievements, and problems encountered by the Front Line states (FLS), including their primary objectives, foreign policy behavior, and mid-term future prospects. Concludes that the FLS have had considerable independence because of their ability to employ both negotiations and armed struggle. Their ability to pursue a common policy accounts for their influential role vis-a-vis liberation movements and great powers and should advance the ultimate attainment of some desired objectives.

Uganda

Uganda: For Whom the Bell Tolls. Africa Confidential, 15 August 1984, pp. 1-3.

Africa Confidential blames the atrocities committed by government troops on anarchy within the army and deliberate "scorched earth" policies. President Milton Obote's position is more tenuous now than it has been at any time since he regained power in 1980. The army has not been able to eliminate antigovernment guerrillas and antagonisms between the Acholi and Lango (Obote's tribe) within the army are growing. The Acholi could turn against Obote in the coming months if they feel his power is weakening and if they are able to overcome their own disunity.

Uganda: The Pearl of Africa Loses its Lustre. World Today, May 1984, pp. 213-20.

Describes the circumstances after Idi Amin's fall from power which have led to the current crisis in Uganda. The author criticizes the policies of the